

THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. III.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1873.

No. 1.

NOT LONG TO WORK.

"Not long to work," say the flashing sunbeams,
"Night is coming to stop our toil—
We must work while the day continues—
Warm the air, and enrich the soil."

"Not long to work," the rain-drops murmur
While falling fast from the lowering skies ;
"Not long to work," for the sun is waiting—
And soon to its shining again we'll rise.

"Not long to work," the wind is sighing,
In fitful breezes among the trees ;
"Not long to work,"—for time is flying—
And nature must yield to time's decrees.

"Not long to work," the buds and grasses,
That wake to life in the beauteous spring,
Are cheerily echoing forth the watchword,
"Not long"—yet to work is a glorious thing.

"Not long to work," each flower that blossoms
In the spring, or summer, or autumn sun,
Says in bright colors, or precious fragrance,
Our blooming, our labor, will soon be done.

"Not long" the moon and stars are saying
The whole night through, while they softly shine ;
Not long our labor, not long our shining—
The morning hastens and we decline.

Sun, rain, and wind, and buds, and grasses,
Flowers, moon, and stars, in solemn song,
Repeat forever more the chorus,
"Not long to work—alas ! not long."

And every heart-throb in approval
With nature's voices doth unite,
Bidding us "rouse to earnest labor
While life with harvest fields is white."

O, let us heed the solemn chorus,
Work while the time to work is given ;
Make life sublime with love, not labor,
And help to link the world with heaven.

—ANGIE A. FULLER.

CONGRESS AND THE DEAF AND DUMB.

III.

In the spring of 1826 a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to endow the "Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb" with "one township of land, excepting section numbered sixteen, for the use of schools therein, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

On the 10th of March, Mr. I. P. Moore, of Kentucky, moved to postpone all the orders of the day before the bill "for the benefit of the Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb of Kentucky."

The bill having been read, Mr. Moore addressed the committee in a lengthy speech, of which we can give only extracts. After speaking of the benevolent character of the bill, and remarking that the diffusion of knowledge was the surest support as well as the highest duty of good government, he went on to say : "They (the deaf and dumb) have a claim of right upon their fellow-citizens to be elevated to the rank of intellectual beings ; to find their proper place upon the scale of society ;

to enter into the world of thought and reflection ; to have their capacities invigorated ; their passions impelled ; to be enabled to sympathize with their fellow-creatures ; to love their country ; to adore their God, and to share in all the varieties of suffering and beatitude of which human destiny is composed. It would be neither equitable nor politic, I apprehend, to confine the blessings of education to youth of the highest promise ; the sun of knowledge, like the great lamp of heaven, while it shines on the mountains, must pour its beams into the lowest valleys.

* * * * *

"In the year 1822 the Legislature of Kentucky incorporated and endowed the Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb, and located it at Danville, a central point in the State, combining as many general and local advantages for the site of such an institution as any spot which could have been selected in the Western Country. They threw open its doors to the whole deaf and dumb population of the adjacent States, and placed it under the control of a superintending committee, who have employed competent teachers, purchased grounds, buildings, &c., and whose vigilant and enlightened devotion to the interests of the Institution have been demonstrated by the rapid progress of the pupils confided to their care. The judicious management of the Asylum has led to a constant increase of its numbers ; but this philanthropic institution is without adequate means to sustain an augmentation of its numbers. It has struggled on to this time by the aid of private charity and the endowments made by Kentucky ; but it would be improper to conceal the fact that the Legislature cannot afford further assistance. The people of Kentucky have done much for the cause of literature and humanity ; they are generous ; their soil is rich ; but they are remote from market, and their moneyed concerns embarrassed, and it cannot be denied that the various States, and the entire population of the valley of the Mississippi, are dependent upon this single Institution for the means of this particular instruction ; and in its present condition it cannot completely answer the wants of Kentucky. Experience has proven, both in Europe and America, that the instruction of the deaf and dumb can only be usefully and successfully imparted in institutions regularly established and superintended by competent teachers. The estimates which have been made in Europe and America lead to the conclusion that in any given mass of population, one out of every two thousand is deaf and dumb ; and it may therefore be fairly inferred, that unless the Asylum at Danville is enlarged, about one thousand of our fellow-citizens now living must pass from youth to death in a state of torpor and ignorance."

Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, moved to amend the bill by inserting in it a provision for the incorporated Asylum of New Jersey.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was favorably inclined towards the bill, but objected to Mr. Condict's amendment on the ground that it would embarrass its passage. He preferred to have such an amendment offered as a separate bill. Several members expressed similar views, and the amendment was rejected.

Two trifling amendments relating to the wording of the bill were here offered and agreed to.

Mr. McCoy, of Virginia, opposed the bill. The substance of his remarks was that the appropriation of land made by Congress for the Hartford Asylum had created a precedent, the evil

results of which they were now seeing. Before long other States would present similar claims. Congress would have to make a stand somewhere, and why not here?

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the next day.

MARCH 11, 1826.

The bill "for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky," having had its third reading, and the question being "Shall it pass?"

Mr. McCoy said he had rather the bill would not pass, chiefly because such appropriations as the one asked for, by placing public lands in the hands of private corporations, injured the government sales. If any endowment was to be made, he preferred to have it made in money.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative.

So the bill passed and was sent to the Senate.

[To be continued.]

THE HOME-EDUCATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

THERE are few things of more consequence to deaf-mutes than free and constant intercourse between them and their hearing friends.

The subject is one which has not often been brought forward in the periodicals devoted to the interests of deaf-mutes, yet it is one which, properly considered, has a most important bearing upon their education and their happiness in life, and especially in that it points to the attainment of a good command of the English language as an end of far greater importance than any other in their education.

As a rule, the parents and friends of mute children seem quite unaware of the fact that it is within their power to meliorate in a very great degree the misfortune entailed upon these children by the want of the sense of hearing. The number of parents is certainly not small who can begin the education of their children long before they are of a proper age to be sent to the public institutions, and the earlier instruction is begun, the better prospect there is that the child will eventually acquire a good education. It is true that much labor and much patience will be required in order to secure satisfactory progress, but the result will be ample compensation for the labor and time expended.

Were the friends of mutes to teach them the manual alphabet as soon as they are old enough to learn the letters, and encourage them to use it constantly in their daily intercourse, the result would be that by the time the children had passed through the usual course of study at the Institution they would be almost, if not quite, on an equality, intellectually, with hearing children of the same age, and we should no longer see, as is now the case, a majority of the deaf-mutes failing in that great object of life, the acquisition of a good education.

There are now in the Deaf-Mute College at least two young men who are good examples of the advantage of beginning instruction at an early age. Both were favored from infancy with the society of intelligent friends who knew how to instruct them; both graduated from their Institutions with distinguished honor; both, in their respective classes, gained the prize for passing the best examination for admission to the Freshman class, and both are now reaping the benefits of their early advantage in the facility with which they are enabled to pursue the college course of study.

Too many mute children are permitted to pass their earlier years in utter ignorance, and this greatly increases the difficulty of instructing them when they are sent to school. Their affliction is looked upon as an insuperable obstacle to their mental improvement while at home. Not only so, but pity for

their misfortune leads often to their injury through indulgence and partiality. Their friends fondle and pet them, and promptly and lavishly provide for all their physical wants, while they do nothing for their mental improvement. They allow the slumbering intellect to remain inactive, which patient exertion on their part might rouse into action to delight them with daily evidence of expansion of mind and increase of the power of intelligent intercourse. When the children are sent to school at a proper age they usually make a fair start toward acquiring a good education, and this is all that they accomplish during the time they are permitted to remain at the Institutions. The difficulties to be overcome are so many, and of so peculiar a character, that at best only a beginning can be made, and thus it devolves upon their friends to see that their improvement is continued after they leave school. This their friends can do by encouraging them to form habits of study and of reading, by conversing frequently with them by means of the manual alphabet or writing, and by inducing them to take an interest in the news of the day, and the general condition of affairs throughout the country and the world.

Instead of being thus aided and encouraged, many mutes are, after quitting school, left almost entirely to their own resources for obtaining knowledge and finding amusement. Doubtless their friends sincerely desire to aid them in every practicable way, but consider the means of communication too imperfect and too slow to serve the purpose of interesting them. No idea could be more erroneous than this; for nothing gives the intelligent mute who has even an imperfect command of language more pleasure than association and intercourse with his friends. And even if the fingering be slow or the writing poor, he greatly prefers it to being left entirely to himself.

In such intercourse it is my opinion that *signs* should never be resorted to on either side when circumstances will permit the use of the manual alphabet or of a pen or pencil. Probably no one circumstance hinders the mute or semi-mute more in this effort to attain a ready command of language than the employment of signs as a means of communication to the exclusion of the more accurate method of finger-spelling and writing. I have conversed with a number of intelligent mutes on the subject, and the universal opinion is that the more the signs are used the less improvement there is in the ready command of language, whether in conversation by the manual alphabet, or in writing letters and essays. Not that the use of signs by mutes is to be wholly discarded. That would be going to the other extreme. It is their abuse and not their use that is to be condemned.

A NEW pupil being shown a bottle of ink and asked what it was triumphantly fingered out "*black water*."

LAST week an engineer driving his train along at a rather slow rate, on a railroad in western New York, discovered a man on the track. He whistled repeatedly, but though the train drew nearer and nearer, the imperiled party showed no signs of yielding. At length the steam was shut off, the brakes put on, and the train stopped. The engineer left his locomotive, stepped forward to the wayfarer, and besought him to leave the track long enough for the train to pass. The man was deaf, of course, and being unable to hear he at first seemed inclined to dispute, but with cuffs and oaths the aggrieved engineer finally cleared the track. Few deaf men live to tell such adventures, and it is to be hoped that this one will lecture on his unique experience to those who like him cannot hear the ringing of the bell. Deafness is not an affliction to be joked about, but the deaf man who walks on the railroad track deserves as little sympathy as a tight-rope walker or any body else that runs needless risks with no incentive.—*Conn. Courant*, Dec. 28.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AT HAMER CHURCH.

A CEREMONY which excited a great amount of interest took place at All Saints' Church, Hamer, last Sunday afternoon. A child belonging to Mr. Crossley, one of the members of the Rochdale Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, was baptized, and the service, on account of the father's affliction, had to be interpreted by means of the finger and sign language. Several other members of the society were present, who witnessed the proceedings with earnest attention, and although they could not hear a single word of the beautiful service, yet by means of the silent language of signs every part of that service was made perfectly intelligible to them. The Rev. Geo. Downing, chaplain to the Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, preached the sermon. But before proceeding he gave a short account of the aim and operations of the society. He stated in a few words that its objects were to continue the religious and secular instruction of the adult deaf and dumb who have been educated when young, to assist in obtaining employment for them, to provide an interpreter when necessary, to visit the sick, unemployed, and others at their homes, and to grant pecuniary relief in cases which were found to be really deserving. The society was not necessarily an educational one, as the work of instructing deaf and dumb children was done in the public institutions scattered throughout the country. But although the society did not undertake the elementary instruction of such children, its agents were ever zealous in seeking them out, and in advising and assisting the parents to get them admitted into these schools, and in cases where the parents were too poor to pay for their children the society came to their aid and supplied funds to get them trained at such establishments. At the present time there were two such cases in Rochdale, and the society was making every effort to raise funds to educate them. The great work of the society was, however, to follow the deaf and dumb through life, and to act as their friend and adviser when they had left these educational institutions, and were exposed to the trials and temptations of the world. The deaf and dumb were shut out in a great measure from those ordinances of religion which we so highly and justly valued. They might attend a place of worship for a time, but after a little while were sure to withdraw from it and give it up as an unsatisfactory and useless service. The society then came to their aid, translated the beautiful Liturgy, and preached in a language which they could perfectly understand. He proceeded to say that we had a flourishing branch of the society in our town. A room in the Co-operative Stores had been kindly granted for the purpose, and Mr. Woodbridge, the missionary for this district, met the members there on Sunday afternoons. The attendance at the services was generally good, and the fact that most of the members came great distances, and attended regularly regardless of weather, was in itself a proof that they were well appreciated. It was anticipated that the Rochdale branch, formed twelve months ago, would ere this have become self-supporting, but that hope has not yet been realized. At the conclusion of the sermon the chaplain advanced to the font and proceeded with the baptismal service. He was assisted by the vicar, the Rev. J. A. Lobley, who read portions of the service, which Mr. Downing translated to the parents of the child and the friends who were assembled round the font.—*Rochdale (Eng.) Observer.*

At Syracuse, Wednesday, a deaf and dumb man entered a saloon and began motioning for a drink. A partly intoxicated man standing by, supposing that the deaf man was making game of him, drew a knife and stabbed the pantomimist. Injury not serious.—*Exchange*

UNHEEDED FLOWERS.

"FULL many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

How often, as we pass along the by-ways of life, and near the hedges of the side-paths through the world, do we see grow many humble, yet beautifully delicate flowers, blooming sweetly in the depth of humility and shyness, contracting from man's feet as he clods lazily along, and from the heated day, yet they are shielded

"From the sword of winter, keen and cold,"

and along the ridges of the river banks, and upon hills and mountains, they grow together in little clusters, protected by ragged and wandering briars, guarded by the sturdy thorn, and hidden by the primitive and overhanging privet.

The woodbine, the rose-a-rube, and many others, while in bloom, lade the early morn with sweetness, with soft breathings, and faint sighs of scent that come from dim, shady nooks, where one would least expect to find them, and near which grows moss, rank grass, and weeds. They give to mankind many enjoyments, and that, too, from whence he little looks for them.

How few of us know them, or even their names, and still less do we love and hold them dear. We wonder at things that stand up before us to be seen, and which force their beauty upon our eyes, and neglect our silent friends in the by-paths and solitary forests, whose lives beautify the spheres in which they dwell, and which but for them would be bare indeed.

So is it with mankind. There are the similar "unheeded flowers," of placid, fair constitutions, who, with guileless, noble self-esteem, retire from the rude regard of the world. Such, burdened with virtue, kindness, and meekness, as the flowers are imbued with perfume; pallid, uncontaminated, and reserved as the wary blossoms, adhere to the feet of the rougher growths that rule the world, who, if they shield, also darken, disregard, and withhold them from sight.

Seek such out, and cultivate their friendship; copy from their lives, and you will be the gainer. Learn from them to live within your ability, to be contented with your lot, and to beautify the sphere in which you move.

G. A. B.

"SQUIBS."

A CLASS of mutes being required to compose an original sentence after the model "I saw a boy who had no arm," one of them perpetrated this bold, unblushing assertion: "I saw a girl who had *yes* legs."

A STALWART young man wishing to rid his face of an embryo beard, and being too poor to buy and too proud to borrow a razor, hit upon the novel idea of wetting the hair of his head, and *shaving with a lighted match*. The experiment was successful, but has not been repeated.

To those of our community who are still in search of a cure for their deafness we would recommend the extraordinary production known as "*Betton's British Oil*." It *must* be judged from the very remarkable cases it has effected, judging from the proprietor's circular:

"An apprentice of Mr. Stone, a tinker in Taunton, was so deaf that he couldn't hear the noise of a drum with three bottles: cured. Witness my hand," &c., &c.

"Peggy O'Neal, Blinker's Court, St. James', Bristol, was so deaf she feared she would not hear the 'last trump' with one bottle and a half: Cured with *Betton's British Oil*. Witness my hand," &c., &c.

"Elizabeth Slough, of Wellington, in the county of Salop, entirely lost the use of her hand in three times batting with this oil: Witness my hand," &c., &c.

THE SILENT WORLD.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1873.

WITH much sorrow we announce the death of the venerable HARVEY P. PEET. He passed away at two o'clock this morning. Though his health had of late been somewhat impaired, his death was unexpected. We shall give in a future number a sketch of his life. In his death the deaf and dumb community have lost a true friend and an able counsellor.

1873.

WITH this number THE SILENT WORLD enters upon its third volume. Most of our subscribers already know that since its establishment it has never paid its way. Many have been the discouragements which we have met with, many the obstacles which we have had to overcome; but we are still strong in the belief that there are throughout the country a sufficient number of intelligent and educated deaf-mutes to carry forward a first-class journal of their own, and that success will come in the end. Almost every mail has brought us kind letters of encouragement, freighted with well-wishes and testifying the appreciation of our subscribers, and signifying their willingness to co-operate with us in our work.

Hereafter, as before, it shall be our endeavor to make THE SILENT WORLD worthy of the praise bestowed upon it. We shall try to give all the news from the various Institutions, to fill our columns with such matter as will instruct or amuse our readers, whether it be original or selected, to encourage deaf-mute talent, and to keep constantly in view the highest welfare of the dwellers in the "silent world." We shall make no changes in the form, size, or general arrangement of the paper, except that less attention will be given to advertisements, and only those admitted which come to us unsolicited. After our present contracts with advertisers expire, if there are not enough new ones to fill four pages as usual, the outside cover will be removed, but the reading matter will not be reduced by this change.

As pecuniary profit was never expected from the paper, our most sanguine hopes will be realized when the receipts equal the expenditures, and it will then be fixed upon a permanent basis. Trusting that this time will soon come, we wish you all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SOMETHING FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

If every person who is now taking THE SILENT WORLD would get us one new subscriber for 1873, the paper would pay expenses and leave a surplus which would enable us to improve it in many ways. How many will do this?

THE article in another column upon *The Home Education of Deaf-Mutes* we take from *The Chronicle*. It is from the pen of Mr. D. H. Carroll, a member of the senior class in the College, and parents of deaf-mute children will gain much by acting upon the suggestions which he makes.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.

REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, in his sermon on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the above-named parish, gave an interesting sketch of its history, which appeared in *The Church Journal* for October 31. Want of space compels us to make only a brief abstract of what we would like to publish in full.

In the fall of 1850, an evening Bible-class for adult deaf-mutes was formed under the direction of Dr. Gallaudet, at that time a teacher in the New York Institution, and met weekly in the vestry-room of St. Stephen's church, and afterwards at No. 59 Bond street. Two years later Dr. Gallaudet conceived the idea of forming a deaf-mute parish in New York. For this purpose an appropriation was obtained from Trinity church, and the smaller chapel of the New York University, on Washington Square, was rented for \$250 a year. Here, on the first Sunday in October, 1852, services for the deaf and dumb were held for the first time. On the 3d of March following, a public meeting was held to begin the collection of a building fund. It was presided over by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright, and attended by a good number of influential clergy and laity. A similar meeting was held November 16, of the same year. The result was a fund of about \$12,000. In September, 1854, the parish was duly incorporated under the legal title of "The Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of St. Ann's church for Deaf-Mutes in the city of New York." Soon after this, four lots upon the south side of Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, were purchased for \$16,500, as the site for the future church building.

On the first of November, 1857, the place for holding services was removed to the lecture-room of the new building of the Historical Society, at the southeast corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street.

In October, 1858, Dr. Gallaudet gave up his position as teacher in the New York Institution, in order to devote himself more closely to pastoral work. In July of the following year they purchased the property which they now occupy of a Baptist congregation, for \$70,000. The Twenty-sixth street lots were sold for \$18,000, and with this sum, and \$2,000 received from subscriptions, the first payment was made on their purchase. The remaining \$50,000 was secured by bond and mortgage at seven per cent. interest.

Since then the church has been enabled, by the aid of subscriptions, to pay the interest, and at the same time steadily reduce the mortgage, until last year it amounted only to \$13,000. Some needed repairs, however, increased this amount to \$20,000. Two legacies of \$10,000 each, which the church has received, will finally pay off this mortgage. Several other legacies have also been received by the church: one of \$5,000 from Mr. George R. Jackson, another of \$225.85 from Mr. W. E. Sanders, and two of \$5,000 each from Mrs. Sarah Talman and Mr. Thomas Gardner.

During the past year the parish has raised altogether the sum of \$12,856.09; of this, \$8,441.83 went toward paying the current expenses, and \$4,414.16 toward charitable purposes. The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes has received for general work \$2,508.78, and for the care of aged and infirm deaf-mutes, \$801.01.

The name "St. Ann's church for Deaf-Mutes" would seem to indicate that the congregation is composed exclusively of the deaf and dumb. This, however, is not the case. Three services are held on the Sabbath, those in the morning and evening being for hearing persons; the one in the afternoon for deaf-mutes. The building is located on West Eighth street, near Fifth avenue, and the seats are free. St. Ann, by the way, is supposed to have been the mother of the Virgin Mary.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

A MUTE ARTIST—PENNSYLVANIA CLERC
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec., 1872.

To the Editors of The Silent World:

MR. HENRY H. MOORE, a talented young mute artist, now at Tangier, Morocco, shortly since sent four pictures for exhibition at Mr. Haseltine's art gallery in this city. They were taken from scenes of Andalusian life, the subjects being "A Gipse Family in Spain," "Spanish Boy," "Grenada," and "In a Spanish Inn—the Guitar Player." These works have been attracting a good deal of notice from art-critics and connoisseurs on account of their marked originality and excellence, and have been spoken of in highly complimentary terms without the least suspicion of the fact of his being a mute. These pictures are broadly painted, and very effective, each telling its story clearly and impressively. Strange to say, there is in them no trace of Gerome, the great French painter, whose pupil young Moore has for a number of years been in Paris. His brother has just returned, and is now at West Philadelphia, having brought with him a German bride.

The ratification of the constitution of the National Clerc Memorial Union by the Penn'a C. M. Association, and its vote for officers of the Union, have already been recorded in THE SILENT WORLD. The funds thus far collected for the Clerc Memorial reach between four and five hundred dollars. The mutes in Pittsburg and other large towns seem to have not yet seen proper to respond to our Circular, for what reasons cannot be conceived. Harrisburg alone has contributed over two hundred dollars; and York will shortly send about fifty, through the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Abraham Martin of the former place, and Mr. Barnitz of the latter, in particular. The choice as to what form the Clerc Memorial shall take as expressed by the mute graduates here, so far as has been ascertained, is almost unanimous in favor of a monument to be erected at no other place than Hartford, unless it be a Home, which subject most of them are, however, inclined to treat as a separate question.

J.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I do not remember ever having seen the following in any of the mute papers, so you may have it for what it is worth. I found it in a book printed in 1852:

"It is generally known, we believe, that a deaf person by watching the motions of a speaker's lips can understand what one is saying. We have heard of a quaker woman, who was deaf, who used regularly to go to meeting, and without hearing a single word could nevertheless report everything that was said. One First-day she came home without being able to give any account of the discourse. Her vision was impaired, and when asked in relation to the "exercise," she replied: "I can't tell anything about it; I went to meeting and forgot my spectacles!"

(Query—What would you think of a person who said he went to church and forgot his ears?) M'G.

A LITTLE fellow, anxious to comfort his mother with the assurance that he was not lazy, wrote thusly: "I like to sweep the broom with a floor."

THE numerous friends of Mr. Harry H. Moore will be gratified to learn, through the Philadelphia letter printed elsewhere, his whereabouts and occupation. It appears that he is now at Tangier, Morocco, pursuing the profession of painting, and the praises bestowed upon his works bespeak him a high standing among the artists of the day.

COLLEGE RECORD.

ACCIDENT TO MR. HOTCHKISS.

ON the afternoon of Saturday, December 14, Messrs. Hotchkiss and Draper went riding, in company with Mr. Denison. The horse of the former was a rather spirited animal, hired from a stable in the city. Mr. Ballard also made arrangements to go with them, and immediately after dinner started to the city to procure a horse, intending to join them somewhere, though no definite place of meeting was agreed upon. He visited several livery stables without being successful. Meanwhile the three others had started from the Institution and visited all the places where it seemed most probable he would fall in with them, and at length Mr. Hotchkiss rode off alone, saying he would find Ballard and then return. The others waited awhile, until finally neither Mr. Ballard nor Mr. Hotchkiss appearing, they went on past Columbian College and visited the Soldiers' Home, after which they came back and arrived at the Institution about 5 o'clock.

After leaving his companions Mr. Hotchkiss was seen by several students, all of whom say his horse was capering around in rather dangerous style. One of them in particular remembers seeing him on the very street on which the accident happened, flying along the concrete pavement, *a la* John Gilpin. It was but a few minutes afterwards that his horse slipped or stumbled, and he was thrown forward, falling and striking his head heavily against the hard pavement. He remembers being aware that the horse was falling, and that he had no time to recover himself, but that is all. He was carried unconscious into the office of a wood-yard near by, the blood flowing freely from both of his ears, and as soon as he became able to state his residence an express wagon was obtained and he was brought out to the Institution. The physician was hastily summoned, and to everybody's great relief he found no fracture of the skull, but for a week afterwards Mr. H. was in a very critical condition, and fears were entertained of congestion of the brain. A strong constitution and good nursing, however, averted this danger, and at the present writing he is slowly recovering, and will probably be able to take charge of his classes at the opening of next term.

THE Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's church for deaf-mutes in New York, paid us a visit on the 13th and 14th of last month. On the night of the 13th he held a service in St. Mark's church, on Capitol Hill, at which most of the deaf-mutes of the city, all the pupils of the primary department, and several of the students were present. The next morning he conducted the chapel exercises of the College.

THE term examinations came off on the 20th, 21st, and 23d ult., and were attended with very gratifying results. Only three or four students belonging to the College classes were conditioned, the failures being mainly confined to the Preparatories, and even they did better than usual. The next term begins on Thursday, January 2.

COLD.

PLENTY of snow and ice.

PROF. PORTER went home to spend the holidays.

ALL the primary pupils and some half dozen students went home to spend the holidays.

ALLAN BRADSHAW FAY held a reception in the parlor of the Institution on New-Year's Day.

THE Janitor was sick during the holidays and the students learned to appreciate the value of his services.

MR. HOLLOWAY, of the Senior Class, has gone home on account of ill health, but will return in February.

WE enjoyed a regular old-fashioned Christmas. The snow "came stealing softly down" to the depth of several inches.

SARAH J. WELLS, a graduate of the Primary Department, has been appointed to teach a young class, in the place of Amanda M. Karns.

DR. LINCOLN vaccinated all the students who desired it, on Monday, Dec. 23. There are many cases of small-pox in the city, but little apprehension is felt of its finding its way into the College.

THERE must be something wrong about the College heating apparatus. During ordinary weather the rooms are seldom comfortably warm, and during cold snaps the heat often gives out entirely for half an hour or more.

MASTER BATEMAN, of the Primary Department, don't like the ice. It has caused him two severe falls, one of which cut his lip so severely that it had to be sewed up by the doctor. He bore the pain caused by the operation like a little hero.

CHARLES DASHIELL and Amanda M. Karns, both graduates of the Primary Department, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on the evening of the 24th ult., at Funktown, Frederick county, Maryland. Prof. Chickering performed the ceremony. They will reside on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay.

FOR some weeks past there has been in operation a photographic "Gift Enterprise" in the city. A couple of Preps. being in want of some Christmas money recently invested a half-dollar between them, and strange to say—actually drew a prize. Stranger still, it was the highest prize too, \$10. Those Preps. enjoyed the holidays.

A STORM of sleet recently transformed the College-yard into a skating pond. Since then skaters have been enjoying themselves hugely. Several of the students are adepts in the art, and by their graceful movements excite the envy of comrades who stand shivering in the cold, or content themselves with an occasional slide upon their "soles."

THE condition of the billiard-room is simply disgraceful. Only two months ago the table was covered with new cloth, the cues were repaired and new balls provided, and now there is a great rent in one corner of the cloth and the cues look as if they had been used for pile-drivers. Students who will thus abuse the common property of the College and trample upon the rights of their fellows are unworthy the companionship of gentlemen.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes has recently been incorporated and organized in New York city as a society for the promotion of the temporal and spiritual welfare of adult deaf-mutes. It has twenty-five trustees, several being deaf-mutes. Its officers are the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, president; Messrs. D. C. Murray and J. M. Austen, vice-presidents, and J. H. Holmes, No. 195 Church street, secretary and treasurer. At a meeting of the trustees, held in St. Ann's church for deaf-mutes, on Wednesday evening, December 11; the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., was chosen general manager, and the Rev. John Chamberlain assistant. The society has taken under its charge the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes, temporarily located at No. 220 East 13th street, New York. As time rolls on the society will show by its deeds the nature of its plans for the benefit of the deaf-mutes of our country. It is understood that through the general manager it takes an interest in all the work which has been accomplished under divine guidance by his exertions, viz: in connection with St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia; Grace Church, Baltimore; St. Paul's church, Albany; the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Boston, and Grace Church, Mexico, Oswego county, New York.

A DEAF-MUTE CHURCH IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

WE copy from the Philadelphia Presbyterian an extract of an article by a Scotland correspondent:

"In behalf of the deaf and dumb a new step is now projected here. It is to build a place of worship for them, and endow the pulpit. We have a large new building for deaf-mutes' education a few miles out of the city, and most pleasantly located. How many the inmates are I cannot now say, but the instruction and accommodation, I believe, are equal to any such institution in the kingdom. In and around the city are several hundred of them, variously employed for their own support, and mostly educated here. Their disadvantages in general society are, of course, very great, and in nothing greater than in the means of grace. Until of late they have had some means of improvement, such as their school had begun and furnished, but now that has been lost by the death of the chief agent in it; and he, in a great degree, a volunteer. Hence the present project. How well it becomes a primary institution to be followed by a higher—a literary and secular to be accompanied and crowned by a moral and spiritual! Hopes are strong that the purpose will succeed. It surely ought, as almost the only way in which we can make the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak, the wonders of redeeming love."

REV. THOMAS B. BERRY, who conducts a monthly service for the deaf-mutes in Albany, has been invited to Troy, N. Y., lately by some gentlemen to project measures for a similar monthly service for the mutes in that city. Should this scheme be carried out, it will give him two services a month in his region.—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

INSTITUTION NEWS.

MARYLAND.

THANKSGIVING was observed at the Institution in the traditional manner, i. e., by the eating of turkey and a gay time generally among the pupils in the evening. The pupils had an exhibition among themselves on the 11th ult. It was private, no outsiders being invited to witness it. The pupils conducted themselves quite creditably, and perhaps with more freedom than if there had been a crowd of strangers to attend the exhibition. Most of the pupils went home Christmas week to spend the holidays among their friends.

There was a case of small-pox in the Institution. The victim was a little girl, one of the new pupils. She brought it with her from her home. She was at once sent away from the school. She has returned with the loss of an eye. There have been no more cases.

VIRGINIA.

DURING the past year there were 125 pupils in this Institution, (located at Staunton,) 89 in the deaf-mute department and 36 in the blind department; 73 boys and 52 girls.

The report of the principal, Mr. C. D. McCoy, shows that every department of the Institution is under the control of competent and faithful instructors, and the report of the examining committee indicates that the pupils have been ably and successfully instructed.

The debt of the Institution which amounted to \$12,128 55 on the first of October, 1871, has been reduced to \$4,247 99—a net reduction of \$7,880 56, which speaks well for the financial management.

In the deaf-mute department the principal recommends the "reorganization of the classes so as to make the course of study cover seven years." Under the present arrangement it covers only five years.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

KENTUCKY.

THE Institution is pursuing the even tenor of its way, no incident of a noteworthy nature having transpired since the opening of the current session. The pupils number eighty-two, all of whom have enjoyed excellent health, with the exception of a case of measles, and a few mild cases of mumps. All have been vaccinated by the vigilant and accomplished physician.

The supply of water from half a dozen cisterns being insufficient, in times of drought, for the wants of the Institution, an artesian well is being sunk in the yard, which it is hoped will prove a success. The boring has reached the depth of 110 feet, all except the first fifteen feet through solid rock—an evidence of the firm foundation of the Institution?—the last six or eight feet through flint. The boring is to continue ninety feet deeper, unless water should be reached at an intermediate point.

Mr. Schoolfield, one of the mute teachers, is the happy father of a robust, bouncing boy, four months old. The parents of the little fellow are both graduates of this Institution. J. G. G.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE present number of pupils in attendance is 226, viz: 116 boys and 110 girls—about the same as last year. Of this number 188 are beneficiaries of the State of Pennsylvania, 16 of New Jersey, 7 of Delaware, and the rest supported by their friends or the Institution. The pupils are divided into 13 classes, including one in articulation. It has been found necessary to employ an additional teacher, and Miss Laura Nelson, an amiable and well-educated young speaking lady, has been selected, thus making our corps of instructors complete. She is a native of Massachusetts, but has for some time been teaching school in New Jersey. She evinces so much aptitude for the use of our sign-language that she gives very encouraging promise of usefulness and success. For the accommodation of an additional class, under her charge, the teachers' dining-room had to be transformed into a school-room.

We have now three lady teachers, one of whom is a mute. Miss Sophia Knabe, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution, enjoys the distinction of being, in fact, the first lady teacher ever appointed there, with the exception of Miss Abigail Dillingham, who occupied a similar position when Mr. Clerc was principal of the Institution, but only for a short time. She was among the earliest graduates of the American Asylum, and was one of the mute sisters of Mr. Charles Dillingham, also a teacher at the same time, being a contemporary of the lamented Mr. Hutton, then in the same position to which he had been appointed just after having graduated at Princeton College, and prior to his succeeding Mr. Weld as principal.

The petition of the board of directors to the city council for the grant of a parcel of the almshouse property for the new-site building of the Institution, mentioned before, has finally been referred to the city solicitor. No decision has yet been reached owing to the pressure of other matters of paramount importance claiming his first attention.

On the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Meade, which took place on the 11th ult., our school was closed, and our flag—the very one hoisted in honor of the great victory at Gettysburg on the Fourth of July—was draped in mourning and displayed at half-mast as a tribute of respect to the memory of the hero of Gettysburg, whose promptness, skill, and courage saved the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

MICHIGAN.

THANKSGIVING DAY was observed at the Institution as usual. The teachers and pupils were served with an excellent dinner. The day was spent in social amusements.

The Institution has had the pleasure of a visit from Hon. Mr. Bayley, the Governor elect of this State, who visited the schools, the dining-room, the cabinet and shoe-shops, and made an inspection of the buildings. He is understood to have said that he will recommend in his message the erection of a play-house for the pupils. Whether it will be approved by the Legislature remains to be seen. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." We have also heard that he said that he would urge the Legislature to enact some system of compulsory education to have all deaf-mutes come here for their education. It is worthy of mention that Gov. Bayley has given it as his opinion that the buildings are "the most substantial, most honestly built—no sham, and the cheapest of any other public buildings in this State." It is hoped that his message will disarm the opposition of certain members of the Legislature to the appropriations for the years 1873 and 1874, asked for by the board of trustees.

Some time ago an invitation was sent to Mr. Bangs by Mr. Z. R. Brockway, superintendent of the House of Correction, located near Detroit, to take some of his pupils with him there to exhibit to the inmates between Christmas and New Year's. Arrangements were being made for the exhibition, but perhaps to the disappointment of the chosen exhibitors it was put off till some other time on account of the appearance of small-pox at the House of Correction.

About twenty-five of the pupils will go home on Monday and Tuesday to spend Christmas day with their relatives, and will return on Thursday. It is hoped that much kindness will be bestowed upon them at home by Santa Claus.

We were favored with a visit from the members of the Legislature living in the city and in the neighborhood, among whom was Hon. Levi Walker, brother to one of our trustees. They expressed themselves that they would do their best to aid the Institution this winter.

Mr. Cochran, a teacher of the Institution, is confined to bed with typhoid fever. We have just learned that he is in a fair way for recovery.

We have had a pleasant visit from Mr. Merritt Ostrander and his wife, who live one hundred miles from the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. They said that they paid a short visit to the New York Institution last November. They have gone to Clarkston, Mich., to spend a few days with her uncle.

Mr. J. B. Walker, one of our trustees, has gone to New York city on business, and also to buy some books for the teachers' library, and will return about two days after Christmas day.

The cabinet and shoe-shops are progressing finely, both in the amount and quality of the work done. During the vacation four of the boys worked in the shoe-shop, and the amount of sale-work made during the months of July, August, and September was about \$300. Since the commencement of the school, twenty of the boys have worked in the shoe-shop, and the earnings for the months of October and November were over \$508. Can any other Institution beat ours in the amount of custom-work made in its shoe-shops?

W. L. M. B.

MISSISSIPPI.

We clip from *The Mississippi Pilot* an extract of a long communication on the Mississippi Institution for Deaf-Mutes:

On State street, about half a mile north of the capitol, on what is known as the "old Yerger place," is located the above-named Institution. The site and building were purchased by the State for the purpose set forth in the title.

THE GROUNDS

consist of five acres, having a frontage on State street of three hundred feet, and having an iron fence running the entire distance, sitting on solid masonry some two feet in height. Immediately on the inside of said fence, running north and south, as, also, west from the same on either side of the buildings, are beautiful hedges of wild-peach, all evenly trimmed, still holding their rich green, although within one or two days of bleak December. From the gate to the main entrance the walk is divided, or rather forms two semi-circles, around a fountain, with the wild-peach hedge on either side. The centre-piece is a marble statue of a maiden, holding a flower vase in her right arm, standing upon a pedestal in the centre of the water-basin. This is surrounded between the walk and reservoir by a beautiful sloping terrace and circle of bunch dwarf-box. There are two marble urns situated on the terrace—one on either side of the statue. The trees are principally cedars, although a number of magnolias were also noticed. The general appearance of the grounds is beautiful, and reflects great credit upon the gardener and designer. On passing to the entrance, we came to a flight of six marble steps, lighted evenings on either side by gas. Ascending these steps we rang the door bell, and were ushered into the parlor. We had not long to wait, however, before the genial countenance, always expressive of welcome, of

DR. J. L. CARTER, THE PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTE, "hoye in sight." We knew we were safe, so allowed him to take us in charge.

THE BUILDINGS

consist, first, of the main or old part, two stories in height, 57x72 feet, having a gallery running the entire length and height of the front, supported by six massive pillars. The south addition, in rear, used for dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, &c., is 24x66 feet, with a one story twelve-foot gallery on the north side. The new or north addition is 50x52 feet, with a two-story gallery on the east. The main building is traversed by two corridors on each story, eleven feet in width, into which all the rooms open; thus in case of fire egress would be quite easy. The edifices are all lighted with gas, and furnished with water in all parts by means of a force pump, which procures its supply from a large cistern under the kitchen. Attached on the south side of the dining-room is a fine hot-house; also a summer-house.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM

is situated on the first floor, and accommodates sixteen pupils. The class in geography were examined while we were present, as also three other classes—those in spelling, writing, and composition. They certainly evinced great proficiency when it is considered that the Institution has only been in existence one year, and many of the learners have been in it but a few months. The teacher for this room,

MR. JOHN W. SCOTT,

is a graduate (taking the first honors) of the National Deaf and Dumb College at Washington, D. C. He is a deaf semi-mute, is employed by the trustees of this Institution, and the rapid progress of his scholars reflects credit upon him as an instructor.

MR. L. W. SAUNDERS'

school-room is situated directly over that of Mr. Scott. Mr. Saunders is a native of DeSoto county in this State, and long a resident of this city. There are nineteen children under his charge, ranging in age from eight years to twenty-five. The exercises here were very interesting. The course of instruction adopted by Mr. Saunders, and approved by Dr. Carter, gives general satisfaction. There was an eight-year-old girl in the room deserving of special mention. She seemed almost to anticipate her teacher's movements. Her quickness was manifest by the readiness with which she transmitted to the black-board the answers to questions asked; yet she has been in the Institution but three or four months, and did not know her alphabet when received. There are three or four others who did not know their letters when admitted, one month ago, who can now write sentences quite readily. This room is divided into four classes.

OPENING—NUMBER OF PUPILS.

This Institution was opened last December—one year ago—and has been run, including necessary improvements, at a cost not exceeding \$15,000 for the entire year. It commenced its labors with not over one or two pupils; now it numbers 35. The average cost of tuition and board has been \$428.50 per student. The doctor informs us that he has lately received several more applications for admission. Of course, the greater the number the less the ratio of cost. Yet this seeming large expense is much better than that the unfortunates should grow up and know little or nothing, and thereby become inmates of the county poor-houses and a perpetual expense to the different counties.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

We cannot too forcibly impress upon the Legislature the necessity of appointing a committee to examine the affairs of this public educational institution, feeling confident that they will readily see the necessity for workshops for the boys, where they can be taught trades, so that, on leaving student life, they can earn their own living, and recommend a special appropriation for that purpose.

NO WATER.

The cistern under the kitchen is now dry. It should be connected with the lot cistern, which is supplied from a spring. The cost of this would not exceed one hundred dollars; much cheaper than building a new one under the house. There are other improvements needed which we deem not necessary to mention here. All the buildings are lighted with gas.

DR. CARTER, THE PRINCIPAL,

with the aid of the matron, his estimable wife, has succeeded in perfecting and systematizing, as near as may be with the means at hand, the multifarious affairs under his charge in such a manner that everything works like a well-regulated clock, and certainly he deserves great credit. The doctor informs our reporter that the Institution will need, the coming year, an appropriation of \$15,000 instead of \$10,000.

SILENT WEDDINGS.

In Cambridge, December 18, by Rev. Mr. O'Loughlin, Mr. THOMAS F. LORIGAN, of Salem, to Miss MARGARET CULHAN, of Cambridge.

December 5, by Rev. Dr. Mills, Mr. SAMUEL F. SOUTHWICK to Miss MARY E. MULCANY. Both parties are graduates of the American Asylum.

THE FORTNIGHT.

HOME.

THE burden of reports from nearly every part of the country is "the coldest weather for many years." The thermometer fell to from 20 to 40 degrees below zero in a number of places in the Northern States during the Christmas holidays.—There was a terrible accident on the Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburgh railroad on the 25th ult., in which twenty to thirty lives were lost.—The rear car of the Chicago express train, on the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago railroad, was thrown from the track on the 24th ult., and 20 passengers were more or less injured.—During services at the Baptist church at Newberry, (in Williamsport, Pa.) on the 25th ult., the floor and ceiling gave way, precipitating about five hundred persons into the cellar. Fourteen persons were killed, and about forty injured, some seriously.—Barnum's Museum was burned on the 24th ult., and everything was destroyed except two elephants and one camel, which were saved.—The extraordinary heavy snow storm which prevailed through the North and West during the Christmas holidays caused serious inconvenience to the trains.—The Mississippi river was nearly frozen over at Memphis, Tenn., on the 26th ult. There was floating ice between Memphis and Helena, along the shore.—A fire broke out in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on the 11th ult. It ran up the elevator and staircase, cutting off the escape of the domestics who were sleeping in the cockloft, and after the fire was extinguished, the bodies of twenty-two persons were found on the floor, all burned beyond recognition. The five hundred guests in the house all escaped uninjured.—The steamship *S. Lewis*, on her trip from New Orleans to New York, sprang a leak and went down. The passengers and crew escaped in the boats, and after thirty hours' exposure were picked up by ship *Record*, and safely landed at Key West, Fla.—General Crook is hunting down the Apache Indians in Arizona, and has killed over a hundred of them during the campaign.—A boy in New York, nine years old, was killed by a snowball thrown by a playmate, on the 25th ult.—A man was found frozen to death in Philadelphia last week.—A woman named Mary Tabor has acted as mate on a Missouri steamboat for two years, earning forty-five dollars per month.—Two elderly ladies recently went into the "primeval forest," near Deerfield, Mich., made a clearing, and framed and raised a house, without any male labor being expended on it.—Twenty-three inches of snow fell in the White Mountain district, in November.—In Juniata county, Penn., a man shot his son's dog, and the son retaliated by setting fire to the old man's house and barn. The local paper praises the youth for being so faithful to his dog.—An ice gorge gave way above Memphis, Tenn., on the 26th ult., sweeping away two million dollars' worth of property.—The Stokes trial is in progress.—Edwin Forrest, the well-known actor, fell dead while dressing in his room in Philadelphia, on the morning of the 12th ult. He left all his property to found a home for actors in Philadelphia.—New York has at last hanged one of her murderers.—The daughters of Horace Greeley, having refused to receive subscriptions in their aid, the money will probably be devoted to the erection of a bronze statue of their father in Central Park.—There was a terrible snow slide at Little Cottonwood, near Central City, Utah, last week. The avalanche, which is represented to have been 600 feet wide and 12 feet deep, came down across the stage-road, sweeping away eight or ten teams and teamsters, and taking them 1,500 feet across Cottonwood Creek. Three of the teamsters were shoveled out alive, but badly bruised; four more known to have been buried were not rescued. All the teams in the line of the avalanche were swept away. Eight mules were dug out, some dead, some with legs broken, and some severely bruised. Several were afterwards shot.—The Erie Railroad Company sued Jay Gould to restore the money he took from it, and he has compromised by surrendering to the company securities valued at \$7,000,000 cash.—The epizootic has reached the Indian Territory.

CONGRESS.

A BILL has been introduced in the Senate prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in the District of Columbia.—The bill endowing national colleges was called up, and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, made a speech in its favor, after which its further consideration was postponed one week.—Mr. Sumner's resolution confining the President to one term was referred to the Judiciary Committee.—A resolution was adopted by the Senate instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire how far Congress is authorized to regulate the rates of fare and transportation on railroads between the States, and to authorize the construction and operation of railroads passing into or through two or more States.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Banks in the House fixing the salary of the President at \$50,000 per annum, commencing March, 1873, and that the term of office of the President be six years, the President to be ineligible for re-election; and that the President and Vice-President be elected by the people at the same time that Congressmen are elected.—Another bill providing for the election of President by direct vote of the people was introduced.—Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution against the removal from the army register or regimental colors of the names of the battles of the rebellion, and it passed by a party vote, only four Democrats voting for it.—A bill was passed allowing the transportation through the mails of agricultural and flower seeds, cuttings, scions, &c., at the rate of two

cents for every four ounces of weight, not to exceed four-pound packages.—The death of Garrett Davis, a United States Senator from Kentucky, was announced in both Houses, and out of respect to his memory they adjourned for the day.—The bill allowing women in the Territories to vote and hold office was reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee in the Senate.—The postal telegraph bill was reported from the Senatorial Postal Committee, providing for the establishment of telegraph offices at post-offices, the charge not to exceed one cent per word for circuits of 250 miles; delivery within one mile of the office free.—A bill appropriating \$100,000 in aid of the Vienna Exposition was passed in the House, with an amendment providing for twelve skilled citizens to attend the Exposition and report their observations to the President.—Congress adjourned from December 20 to January 6.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature united with the moderate Democrats in electing Mr. Merriman United States Senator, thus defeating Vance, the more pronounced candidate of the Democracy. Mr. Merriman was the Democratic candidate for Governor last August.—The President has interfered in the Louisiana muddle so far as to recognize Pinchbeck as the acting Governor, and to assure him that he will protect the State from violence and disorder.—The Massachusetts Legislature has passed resolutions condemning the course of Senator Sumner in introducing a resolution into the United States Senate to remove all inscriptions relating to the rebellion from the regimental flags.—It was announced that Mayor Gaston was re-elected Mayor of Boston in her late municipal election, but a recount of the votes showed a mistake of 500 votes in one ward, which elects Pierce instead of Gaston Mayor.—The Louisiana muddle seems to be near its end. Governor Warmoth has given up the fight, and advises his friends to retire from the field. The court will soon render its decision on the question.

FOREIGN.

THE Czarowitch of Russia is seriously sick with typhus fever.—King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands, died on the 11th ult. As he named no successor, the Legislative Assembly, which meets on the 8th inst., will nominate a successor. A popular movement is on foot for forming a Republic.—A bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico was read in the lower branch of the Spanish Cortes on the 24th ult. It was received with cheers. No reforms are provided for Cuba, in consequence of the insurrection.—President Thiers received the Japanese ambassadors on the 25th ult. The members of the Embassy were dressed in European manner, wearing the diplomatic uniforms.—Heavy rains in the northeastern departments of France caused inundations which did much damage to property at Lille and Nantes.—The petition for the dissolution of the French Assembly was rejected by a vote of 409 to 201.—The German government has commenced repressive measures against the Catholic churches and schools in the city and province of Posen.—Count Bismarck has resigned the presidency of the Prussian Council.—A French professor has been struck from the jury list in consequence of his disbelief in the existence of a God. A demonstration was made in Paris by three thousand students in his favor.—Heavy storms in England swelled the streams throughout the country, and several cities and towns were inundated three weeks ago.—Mexico is tranquil. President Ledro took formal possession of his office on the 1st ult.—The Seine overflowed its banks on the 19th ult., flooding the quays in Paris, and swamping the suburbs, the houses standing in one vast plain of water.—The latest advices from Europe announce that the Czarowitch of Russia is out of danger.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Literary.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE REMODELED.

S. S. WOOD (the founder and editor of this popular monthly, now in its twelfth volume) makes the following announcement of his policy for the new year:

At the commencement of our magazine we had no idea of confining ourselves to the use of original matter; but we finally yielded to the advice of literary friends, used no selections, and announced a series of eighteen \$100 prize stories, which were continued regularly for as many months. In addition to paying the highest prices for other contributions, we called to our editorial aid some of the best literary talent in the country. And yet we have not been able to get the "original" material necessary to make the work satisfactory. Hence we have remodeled the magazine in accordance with our original plan, and shall henceforth avail ourselves of selections from foreign books and periodicals, and present the cream of the best thought concerning the subjects treated.